



Criminal Justice Research 2018 Accomplishments

March 2019

[1]

Mission Statement

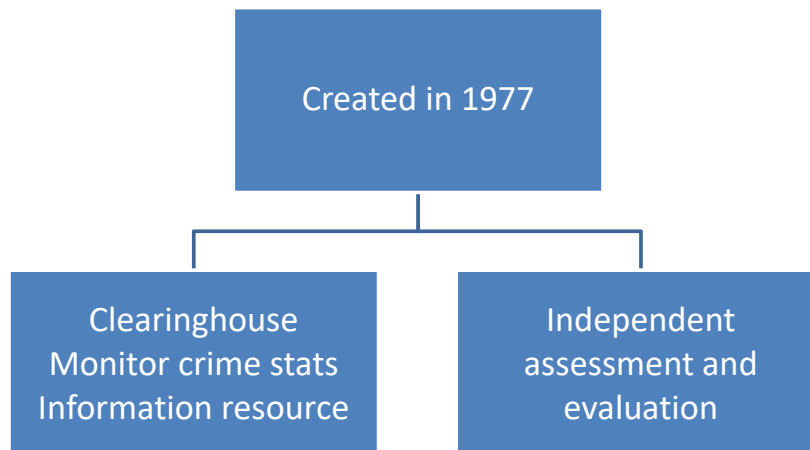
To promote public safety and justice by informing citizens, practitioners, and policy makers through objective monitoring, accountability, and assessment.

[2]

CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCH DIVISION



History and Structure



[3]

CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCH DIVISION



Clearinghouse Functions

- Analysis of crime, arrest, and drug use data
 - 12 – CJ Flashes
 - 9 – CJ Bulletins
- Resource for information about what works
- Serve on task forces and commissions
- Present research findings around region

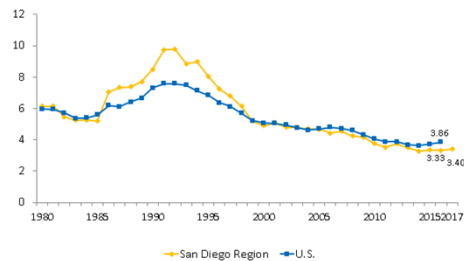
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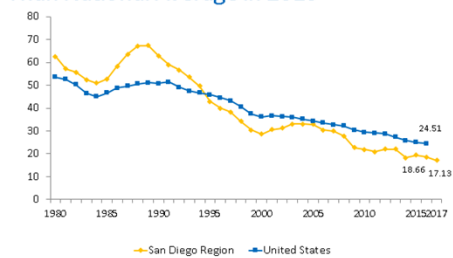


Provide Regional Crime Analysis

Region's Violent Crime Rate Lower Than National Average in 2016



Regional Property Crime Rate Also Lower Than National Average in 2016



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Tie Local Statistics to National Research

CJ FLASH

Research Findings from the National Justice Clearinghouse

VIOLENCE **SAN DIEGO REGIONAL CRIME SURVEY**

Crime victimization in the San Diego Region is important.

While crime rates nationally, and in the San Diego region are at record lows, it is important to note that not all crime is currently captured as part of the Uniform Crime Reporting Part I statistic, which is the traditional measure of crime. We now know from national victimization surveys that not all crime is reported to law enforcement. With the release of Thirty-Third Years of Crime in the San Diego Region: 1980 through 2017 and National Victims’ Rights Week this month (April 8–14, 2018), this CJ Flash presents recent national and local victimization statistics.

Highlight #1

Over the past 3 years,
the probability of being a property
crime victim in the San Diego
region has gone down
based on reported crimes to
law enforcement.

- 2018 is 132 households
- 2017 is 215 households
- 2013 is 71 households
- 2015 is 138 households

Residential burglary

Larceny theft

Motor vehicle theft

Highlight #2

According to the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), not all crime is reported to law enforcement and reporting rates vary by crime type.¹

42% of property crimes were reported

37% violent crimes
55% aggravated assault

36% of property crimes were not reported

71% residential burglaries
80% motor vehicles thefts
50% larcenies thefts

Highlight #3

Reporting rates for violent crime also vary by victim characteristics.

According to the NCVS, reporting a violent crime varies significantly by race/ethnicity and sex. The highest reporting rate was among females identifying as white and Black females aged 18 and older who have the highest reporting rate at 84%, and those living in the South had the lowest reporting rate at 62%. Females aged 18 and older who lived in the Midwest had the second-highest reporting rate at 75% and those never married had the lowest reporting rate at 54%.

1,790 of individuals 12 years and older participated in a violent incident between 2016 and 2017.

84% of households had been burglarized or experienced a violent crime during the previous year.

The percentage generated in the following chart is based on the annual average number of victims per household across the U.S., 10,359 individuals and 98,767 households in 2017.

N-CJD

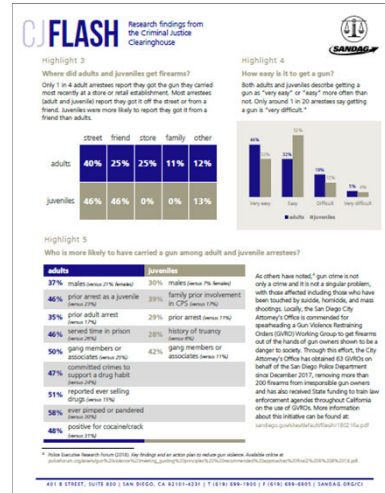
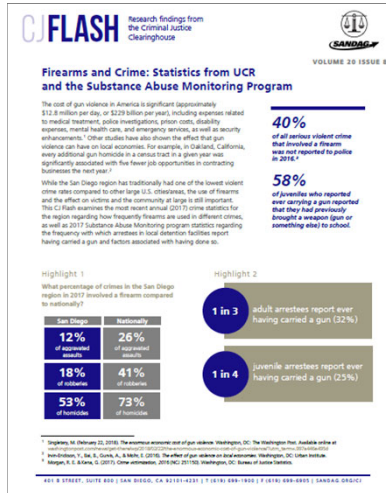
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Provide Data to Add to Discussions of Important Issues - Firearms

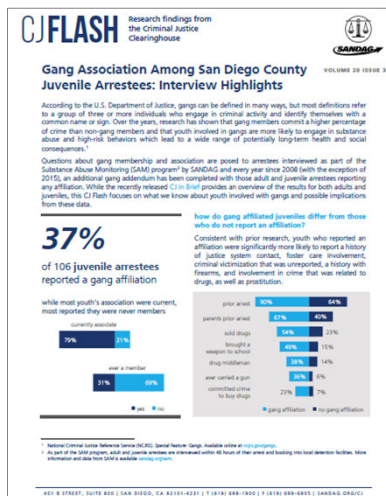


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[7]

Provide Data to Add to Discussions of Important Issues - Gangs

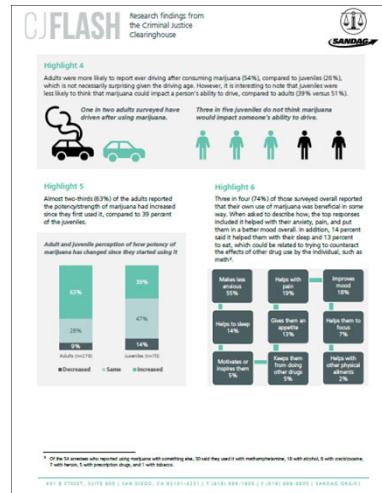
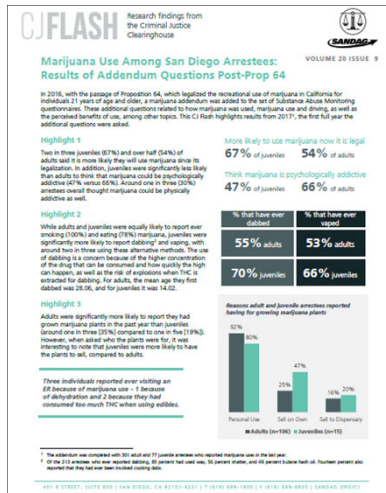


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[8]

Provide Data to Add to Discussions of Important Issues – Marijuana Use



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[9]

Provide Data to Add to Discussions of Important Issues - Homelessness

8 OTHER [SPECIFY]

D10. b2) Why do you think your housing status will be (SELECT ANSWER FROM PREVIOUS QUESTION) 12 months from now?

D11. Are you currently, or have you ever been homeless or had no fixed residence?
0 – NO [SKIP TO D12] 1 – YES

D11. a) How old were you the first time you became homeless? Age (NO RANGES)

D11. b) How many times have you ever been homeless? [CIRCLE ONE]

1. One time
2. Two times
3. Three times
4. 4 or more times

D11. c) When you first became homeless were you living in San Diego County or somewhere else?
1. San Diego County

2. Somewhere else

D11. d) What would you say are the primary factors that lead you to first be homeless? [READ AND SELECT ALL THAT APPLY]

1. Loss of job;
2. Money issues;
3. Disability;
4. Loss of family;
5. Abuse/Violence;
6. Kicked out/ Ran away;
7. Aged out of foster care;
8. Time in jail/prison;
9. Divorce;
10. Mental health issues;
11. Drug abuse/addiction;
12. Other? [SPECIFY]
13. Don't know

D11. e) Have you stayed in a homeless shelter in the past 12 months?
0 – NO 1 – YES [SKIP TO D11g] N/A- NOT HOMELESS PAST 12 MONTHS [SKIP TO D11g]

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[10]

Independent Evaluation

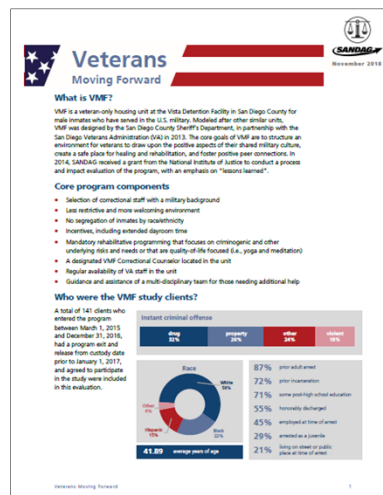
- Bring in \$1 for every \$4 in Clearinghouse funds
- Data sharing agreements in place with County
- Qualitative and quantitative research methods
- Cost-effective measures
- Data visualization emphasis

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Veterans Moving Forward Evaluation Completed



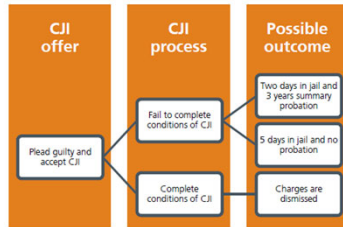
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Community Justice Initiative Evaluation Completed

Figure 2
Flow of the CJI process



SOURCE: Community Justice Initiative Final Evaluation Report, 2018

What was the recidivism rate for a new offense in the 12-month period following the offer of CJI for the treatment and comparison groups?

For this evaluation, recidivism data included arrests, bookings, filings, and convictions in the 12-month period following the offer for the treatment group or post-filing date of the report offense for the comparison group. As Figure 21 shows, the treatment group was significantly less likely to be arrested in the follow-up period, compared to the comparison group (11% versus 17%). In addition, they were significantly less likely to have a conviction (11% versus 16%), the difference in bookings and filings were not significant. In terms of the level and type of conviction, two percent of the treatment group had a felony-level conviction, compared to three percent of the comparison group which was not significantly different. However, the treatment group did have significantly fewer misdemeanor arrests (8% versus 13%), in terms of the type of conviction, five percent of the treatment group was arrested for an "other" offense, 3 percent for a property, 1 percent for a violent, 1 percent for a drug, and was less than 1 percent for a weapons offense. An arrest for a property offense was the only significant difference with the comparison group more likely to have one than the treatment group (8% versus 2%).



Post-hoc analysis revealed however that the outcomes did significantly vary between the 481 individuals who completed the CJI program and the 97 who failed to do so. That is, when one considers individuals who successfully completed CJI, only 6 percent had an arrest, 3 percent had a booking, 7 percent had a filing, and 7 percent had a conviction, compared to 17 percent, 46 percent, 39 percent, and 32 percent, respectively, of those who did not complete (Figure 22). However, because it is impossible to know how many of the comparison group would have completed CJI and what factors may be correlated with completion, caution should be used if attempting to generalize these differential results.

*The following table pertains to the treatment group from November 2013 to November 2014 (prior to the passage of Proposition 47 in November 4, 2014) which included a number of property and drug-related offenses from felonies to misdemeanors and to the property of felonies from felonies to misdemeanors. In 2014, which included the treatment group of property and felonies, the treatment group had a 12% arrest rate, 12% booking rate, 12% filing rate, and 11% conviction rate. In 2014, the comparison group had a 17% arrest rate, 11% booking rate, 14% filing rate, and 16% conviction rate. These rates are significantly different from the treatment group rates for the same categories.

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AB 109 Draft Evaluation Report Submitted

Assembly Bill 109 in San Diego County

What is AB 109 and what did it do?

Assembly Bill 109 (AB 109) is one of several efforts taken as part of the 2011 realignment by the State of California in an effort to reduce prison overcrowding, an issue that resulted in a Federal lawsuit regarding the State's ability to meet the medical and mental health needs of inmates in its care. Through AB 109, which went into effect October 1, 2011, the task of housing, supervising, and rehabilitating certain offenders that would have previously been the responsibility of the State was transferred to the 58 counties, which now had considerable discretion in how these populations were managed.

Who are the AB 109 populations being tracked for this evaluation?

As part of San Diego's AB 109 realignment plan, funding was allocated to document implementation and track outcomes. This report provides a brief overview of what steps San Diego County took to assume these responsibilities and then focuses primarily on the number of realigned offenders and their impact on the local justice system.

As Executive Summary (ES) Figure 1 shows, three groups of offenders who are now the responsibility of San Diego County were the focus of this evaluation. These included individuals released from State prison to local probation supervision (Probation Community Supervision (PCS)), individuals sentenced under PC 117098.5(a) to serve all of their sentence in local prison (straight sentenced), and individuals sentenced under PC 117098.5(b) to serve part of their time in local prison and the rest in the community under mandatory supervision by the Probation Department (split sentence or mandatory supervision (MS)). While these different offender groups vary in a number of ways (including risk level and how they are supervised locally), for the purpose of this report, these three groups are referred to as AB 109 offenders. As discussed later, it is important to note that while these categorizations are direct, a given individual could have multiple statuses and/or supervisions simultaneously or sequentially.

ES Figure 1
AB 109 offenders that are now the responsibility of local counties

AB 109 offenders		
Probation Community Supervision (PCS) Released from State prison to local Probation supervision (rather than parole and sent to local prison (instead of State if then transferred or released).	Straight Sentence (PC 117098.5(a)) Served time in local prison (instead of State) and sent to the county (rather than State) to serve the remainder of their sentence in the community under mandatory supervision.	Mandatory Supervision (MS) (PC 117098.5(b)) Served part of sentence in local prison (instead of State) and sent to the county (rather than State) to serve the remainder of their sentence in the community under mandatory supervision.

SOURCE: SANDAG

It is also important to note that part of AB 109 offenders who by law had had their parole revoked were also required to serve their time in custody in local prison, rather than State. However, tracking this population was not included as part of this evaluation.

Assembly Bill 109 (AB 109) in San Diego County. Data Outcomes Since 2011

What strategies have been implemented in San Diego County to meet the increased responsibilities of AB 109?

With the goal of ensuring that evidence-based practices were implemented across the local criminal justice system to support successful reentry for AB 109 offenders, public agency partners worked collaboratively to refine current policies. Significant accomplishments since 2011 have included the formation and staffing of the Realignment Offender (RO) Division at the Probation Department, the development and implementation of processes for violation hearings by the District Attorney (DA) and Public Defender's Office, the creation of the Community Resource Center (CRC), the opening of the Community Transition Center (CTC), enhanced partnerships with law enforcement, the formation of the County Parole and Alternative Custody (CPAC) Unit and Reentry Services and Intake Services Division, the expansion of the East Mesa Reentry Facility (EMRF) and Petaluma Service, and the collaborative development of MS Court and Blueprint for Success (BS Table 1). While ongoing efforts have focused on continued improvements, these activities served as the foundation for managing, supervising, and rehabilitating these offenders.

ES Table 1 AB 109 programming foundations in San Diego County	
Post-release offender (PCS) Division October 2011	San Diego Probation Division formed to manage and supervise PCS and MS offender populations using the "National Approach" model in the community. The majority of activities are at higher risk to facilitate the traditional supervision. In response to the needs of the PCS and MS populations, in August 2014, the PCS Division was reformed into the Realignment Division (RD).
Behavioral Health Treatment Program October 2011	Behavioral Health Services implemented 31 treatment programs to address the mental health and substance abuse needs of the AB 109 population.
County Parole and Alternative Custody (CPAC) Unit January 2012	To ensure that adequate detention space is available for those offenders with the highest risk for violations, the Sheriff's Department created CPAC to offer offender custody through the employment of alternative custody options to the lowest risk offenders including County Parole, Home Detention and electronic monitoring, the county and the West Atchafalaya Residential Reentry Center.
Community Transition Center (CTC) January 2012	A project developed by the Probation Department and the DA's Office, in partnership with the Health and Human Services Agency (HHSA), that provides reintegration from prison, followed by placement, case plan development, linkage to services, transitional housing, and active reentry.
Enhanced partnership with law enforcement January 2012	Efforts to strengthen the relationship between the Probation Department and law enforcement through control and information sharing, including probation officers and staff at local police departments, and other specific efforts described in this report including the Regional Reentry Response (R3) and County Contact Collaboration (C3), aimed at supervising and monitoring AB 109 offenders in the community to hold them accountable and maintain public safety.
Reentry Services October - January 2013	A division at the Sheriff's Department created with the aim of more reliably incorporating evidence-based practices and results of programming, including strengthening case management for AB 109 offenders before they are released. In addition, there are two probation officers embedded in the reentry team to assist in these efforts.
Community Resource Center (CRC) February 2013	Integrated web-based system that enables probation officers to refer and link offenders under supervision to certified treatment programs and obtain ongoing feedback on their progress.
MS Court and Blueprint for Success February 2013	As part of the Blueprint for Success, MS offenders are assessed and receive case management while in local prison and after transition to the community. It facilitates the planning regular hearings in a specialized court as well as 30 days prior to release. The plan is to support the reentry process by reviewing progress with the offender in meeting goals outlined in the case plan.
East Mesa Reentry Facility (EMRF) June 2014	EMRF was expanded in 2014 to include an additional 400 beds and provide expanded reentry services to MS offenders through a coordinated comprehensive effort that includes program and staff, educating offenders and changing their thinking through the use of evidence-based conclusions.

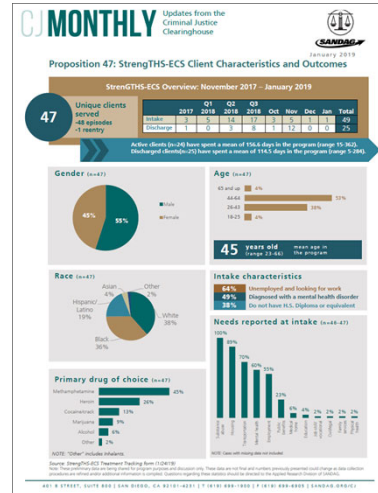
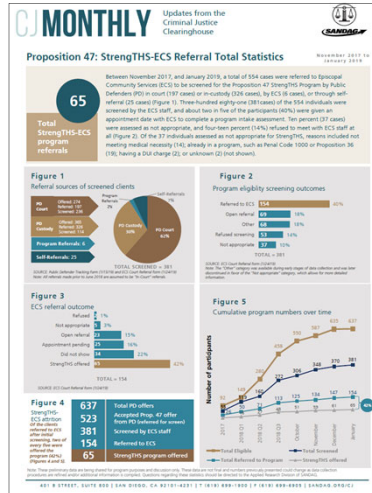
Assembly Bill 109 (AB 109) in San Diego County. Data Outcomes Since 2011

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Prop 47-Funded Program Evaluation Continued

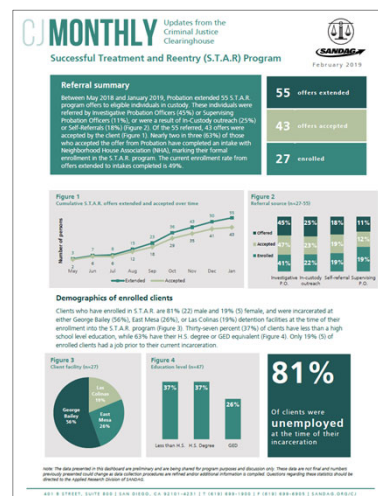


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[15]

STAR Pilot Evaluation Continued



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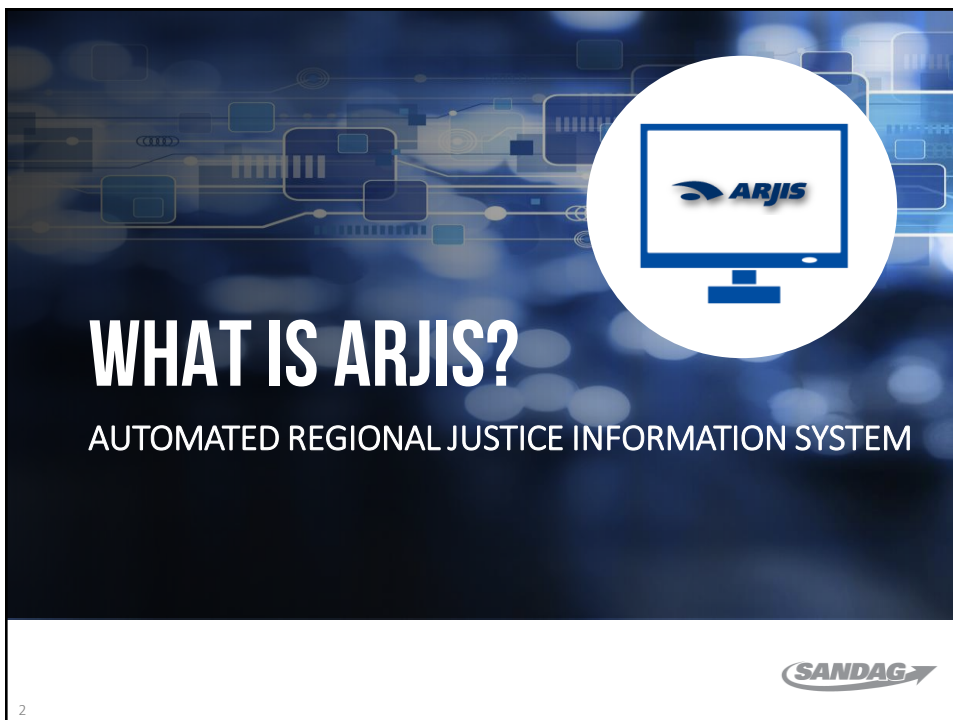
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Criminal Justice Research 2018 Accomplishments

March 2019

[17]



ARJIS ROLES & SERVICES

WHAT IS ARJIS



**DATA SHARING
WAREHOUSE**



**24/7 SECURE
NETWORK**



**REPORTING
CENTER**



**SOFTWARE
DEVELOPMENT**



**INFORMATION
EXCHANGE**



**DATA
VALIDATION**



**REGIONAL
GOVERNANCE**



**LEGISLATIVE
COMPLIANCE**



**POLICY
DEVELOPMENT**



**PUBLIC ACCESS
TO DATA**



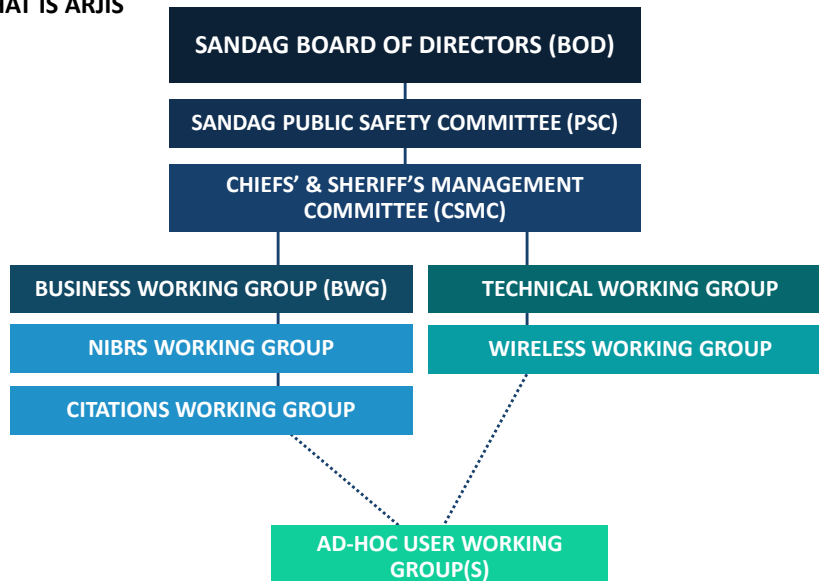
**INNOVATION &
NATIONAL
MODEL**

3



ARJIS GOVERNANCE

WHAT IS ARJIS



4

**Created as needed to address technical/business issues*



KEY COMMITTEE ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN 2018

WHAT IS ARJIS



2 new ARJIS member agencies



Ranked 21 priority projects in the ARJIS FY19 Workplan and Budget



Approved 16 modifications to comply with new legislation



Provided meeting support for 30+ meetings



Approved real-time transactional reporting



Responded to 30+ Public Records Requests

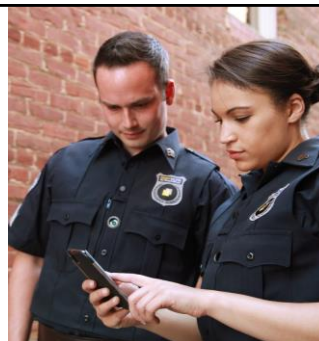
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ARJIS ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN 2018

INTRODUCTION TO ARJIS

1. Led regional transition to National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) for standardized federal crime reporting
2. Received \$700,000 in grant funding
3. Continued ARJIS Network Upgrade & enhanced Network Monitoring System
4. Completed Phase I of Disaster Recovery Site & Incident Response Plan
5. Executed fixed price 10 year agreement with Data Center
6. Negotiated new 5 Year Network Services Agreement & secured Network Manager



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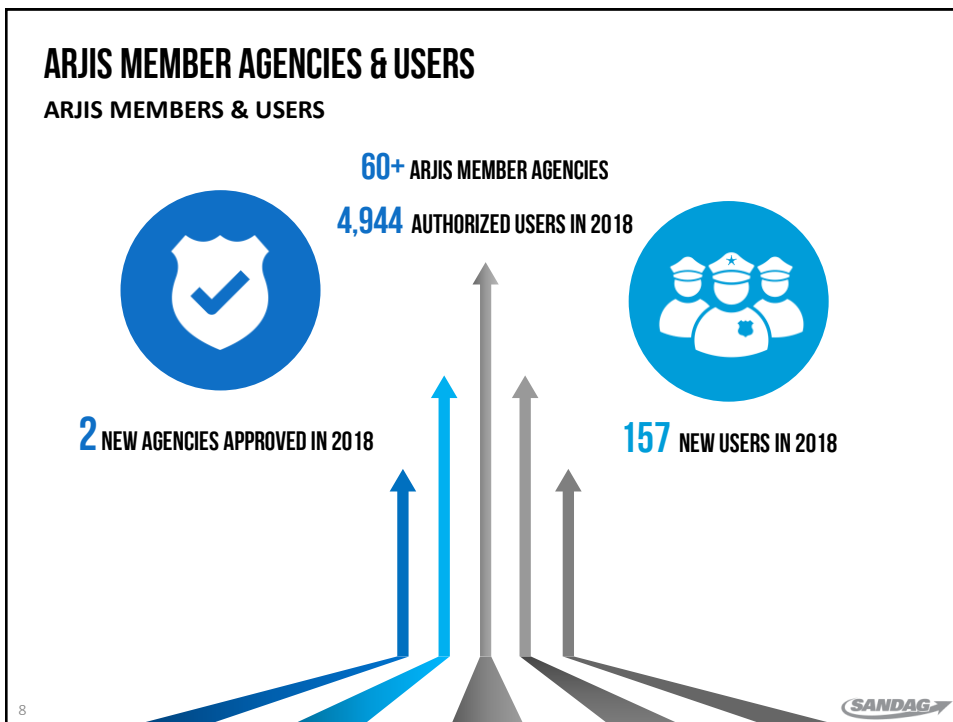


MEMBERS & USERS

WHO IS USING ARJIS?

SANDAG

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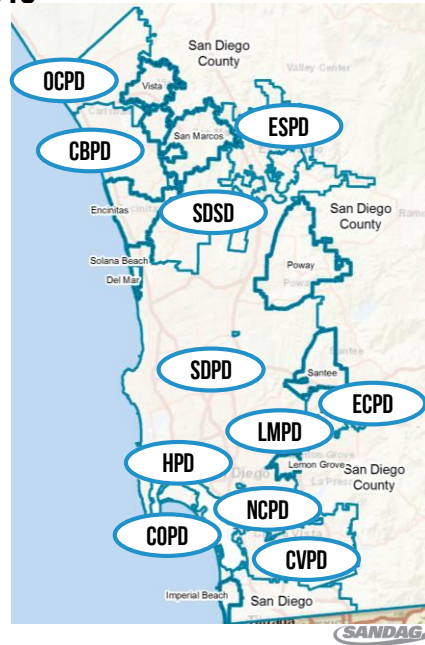


ARJIS CORE MEMBER AGENCIES IN 2018

ARJIS MEMBERS & USERS

1. Carlsbad Police Department (CBPD)
2. Chula Vista Police Department (CVPD)
3. Coronado Police Department (COPD)
4. El Cajon Police Department (ECPD)
5. Escondido Police Department (ESPD)
6. Harbor Police Department (HPD)
7. La Mesa Police Department (LMPD)
8. National City Police Department (NCPD)
9. Oceanside Police Department (OCPD)
10. San Diego Police Department (SDPD)
11. San Diego County Sheriff's Department (SDSD)

**PROVIDES PUBLIC SAFETY SERVICES FOR 9 CONTRACT CITIES & UNINCORPORATED AREA*



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ARJIS EX OFFICIO MEMBER AGENCIES

ARJIS MEMBERS & USERS

- BIA-Bureau of Indian Affairs-Sycuan Tribal PD
- CAL State University – San Marcos Police Dept.
- California Department of Consumer Affairs - Division of Investigation
- California Department of Corrections & Rehabilitation
- California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection
- California Department of Health Care Services
- California Department of Insurance
- California Department of Justice BI (Bureau of Investigation)
- California Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV)
- California Highway Patrol (CHP-Farnham St)
- City of Del Mar/Park Ranger
- DA CATCH (San Diego District Attorney-Computer & Technology Crime High-Tech Response Team)
- Donovan Correctional-R.J. Donovan Correctional Facility
- Imperial County LECC (Law Enforcement Coordination Center)
- Metropolitan Transit Service (MTS)
- Mira Costa College Police Department
- Palomar College Police Department
- Regional Auto Theft Task Force (RATT)
- San Diego City Schools Police Department
- San Diego Community College Police Department
- San Diego County LECC (Law Enforcement Coordination Center)
- San Diego Harbor Police Department
- San Diego State University (SDSU) Department of Public Safety
- Southwestern College Police Department
- United States Bureau of ATF (Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms)
- United States Department of Justice Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) (San Diego and San Ysidro)
- United States Department of State
- United States Department of Veterans Affairs
- United States DHS: Customs & Border Protection: Office of Border Patrol
- United States DHS: CBP-OFO (Customs & Border Protection: Office of Field Operations)
- United States DHS:ICE HSI (Immigration & Customs Enforcement/Homeland Security Investigations)
- United States DHS: ICE-ERO (Enforcement and Removal Operations)
- United States DHS:OIG El Centro(Department of Homeland Security- Office of Inspector General)
- United States DHS:OIG San Diego(Department of Homeland Security- Office of Inspector General)
- United States Federal Bureau of Investigation
- (FBI) - (Carlsbad, CE1, CE2, El Centro (Imperial County), LECC, and San Diego)
- United States Federal Probation
- United States Fish & Wildlife Service
- United States Internal Revenue Service (IRS)
- United States Marine Corps-Camp Pendleton Provost Marshal & Miramar Provost Marshal
- United States Marine Corps Recruit Depot
- United States Marshals Service
- United States Naval Consolidated Brig – Miramar
- United States Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS) - (32nd Street San Diego and Camp Pendleton)
- United States Office of Personnel Management
- (OPM)-National Background Investigations Bureau
- United States Postal Service
- United States Pretrial
- United States Social Security Administration- Office of Inspector General
- University of California, San Diego (UCSD Police Department)

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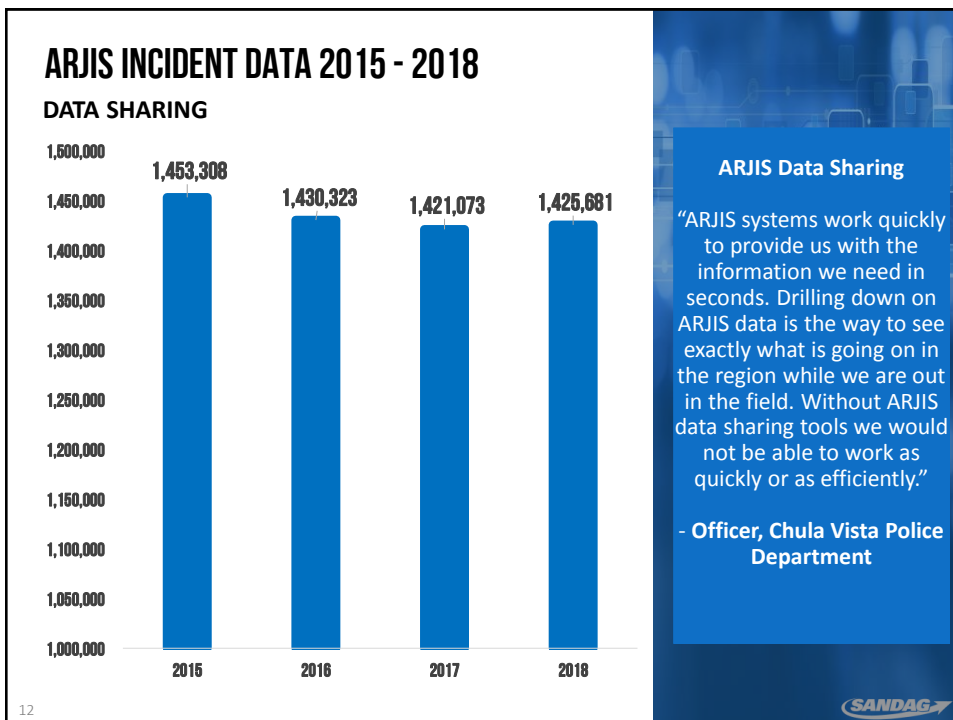


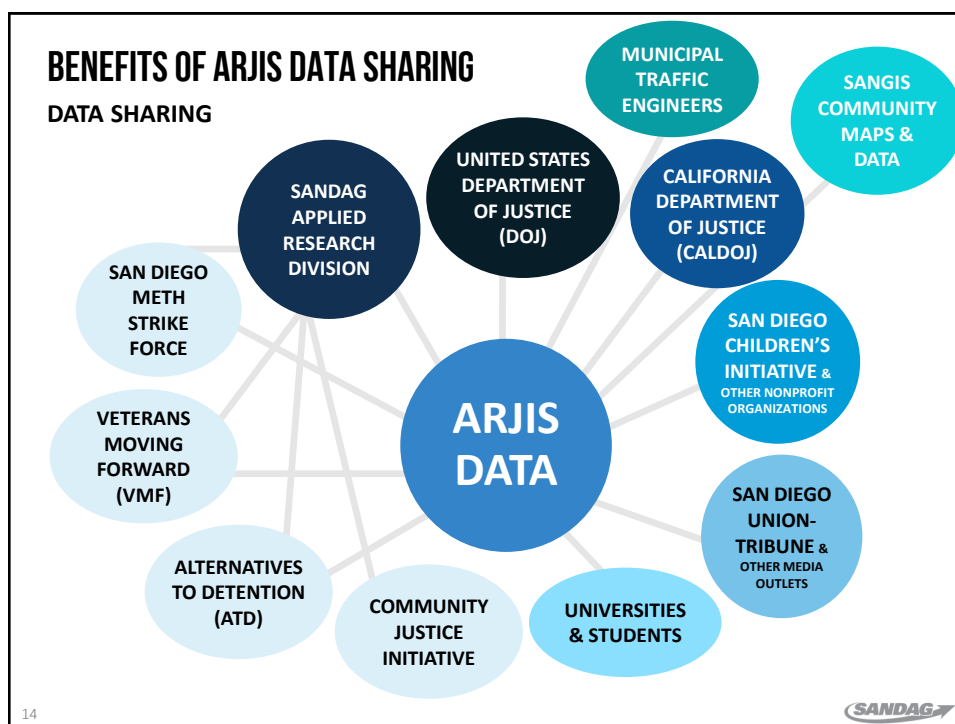
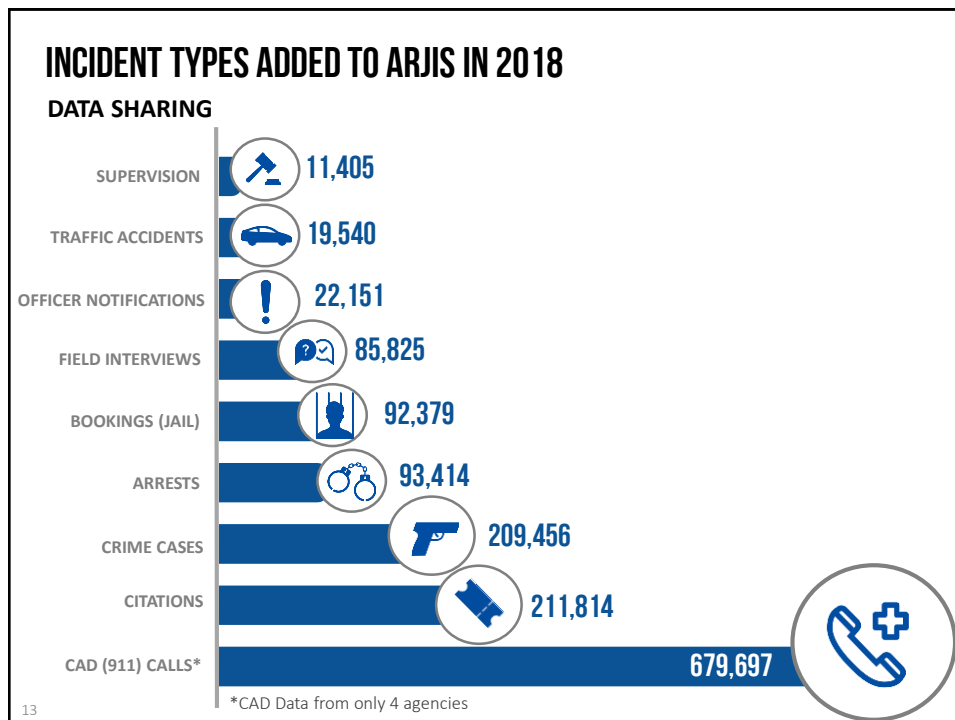
DATA SHARING

REGIONAL PUBLIC SAFETY INFORMATION SHARING HUB



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ARJIS INFRASTRUCTURE
NETWORK INFRASTRUCTURE & SUPPORT

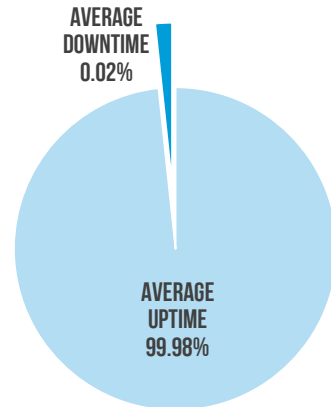


ARJIS NETWORK UPTIME IN 2018

NETWORK INFRASTRUCTURE & SUPPORT

ARJIS 2018	% Uptime	% Downtime
January	99.99%	0.01%
February	100.00%	0.00%
March	100.00%	0.00%
April	100.00%	0.00%
May	99.99%	0.01%
June	100.00%	0.00%
July	100.00%	0.00%
August	100.00%	0.00%
September	99.99%	0.01%
October	100.00%	0.00%
November*	99.83%	0.17%
December	100.00%	0.00%

*SDG&E power outage occurred on 11/30/18



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ARJIS HELP DESK & SERVICE LOG IN 2018

NETWORK INFRASTRUCTURE & SUPPORT



HELP DESK TICKETS IN 2018

ARJIS staff resolved **472** help desk tickets providing **24/7/365** support



ARJIS SERVICE LOGS

52 service logs updating ARJIS agencies weekly on issues and projects



ARJIS DEPLOYMENTS IN 2018

ARJIS staff deployed **173** unique upgrades and performance enhancements

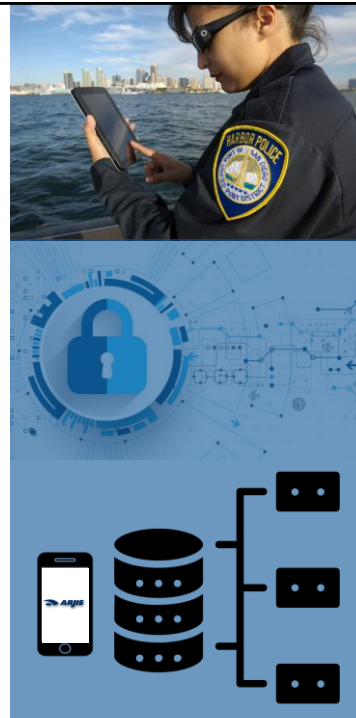
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KEY NETWORK SUCCESS STORY IN 2018

NETWORK INFRASTRUCTURE & SUPPORT

- September 25, 2018 - Port of San Diego & San Diego Harbor Police Department hit by **ransomware cyber attack**
- Through **ARJIS Mobile Devices** Harbor PD could still access ARJIS Secure Network and continue patrol and investigative work
- Having access to the **ARJIS Secure Network** allowed Harbor Police Department to keep serving our community



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APPLICATIONS & SERVICES

HOW DO USERS ACCESS THE DATA?



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ARJIS TOOLS IN 2018

APPLICATIONS & SERVICES



RECORDS MANAGEMENT & LEGISLATIVE COMPLIANCE



CRIME STATISTICS & REPORTING



SUSPECT IDENTIFICATION & INVESTIGATIVE RESEARCH



CRIME ANALYSIS & CRIME MAPPING




PUBLIC ACCESS TO DATA & DATA PROVISION FOR RESEARCH




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ARJIS TOP DESKTOP APPLICATIONS IN 2018


APPLICATIONS & SERVICES




SRFERS
2017 Queries: 311,190
2018 Queries: 415,148




COPLINK
2017 Queries: 568,591
2018 Queries: 612,647




EQUERY
2017 Queries: 309,298
2018 Queries: 351,665



CRIME MAPPING DASHBOARD
2017 Queries: 9,099
2018 Queries: 6,897




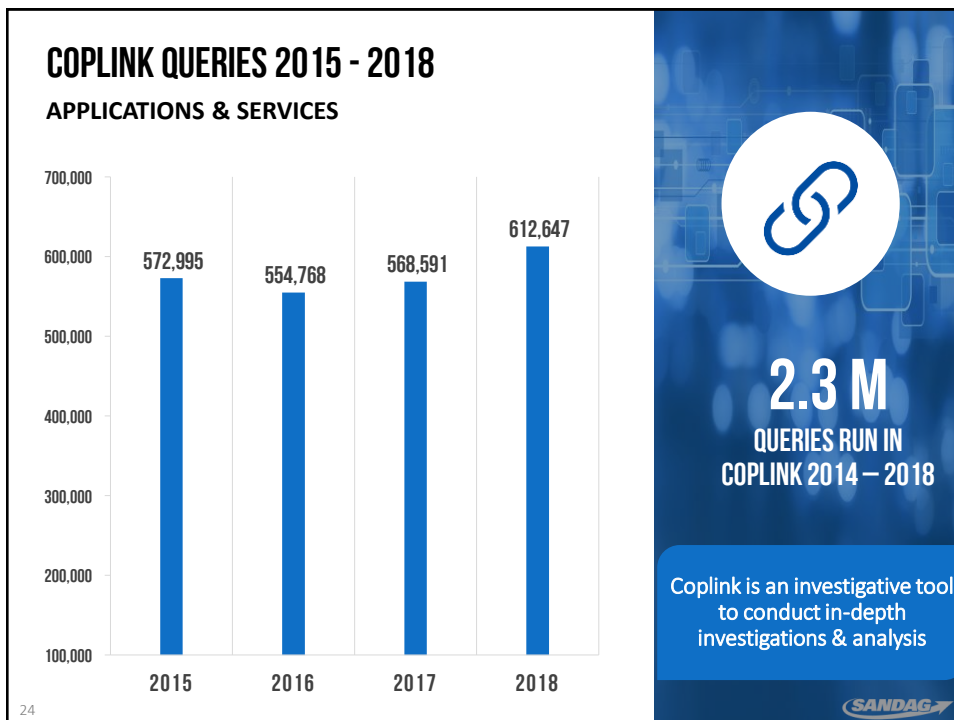
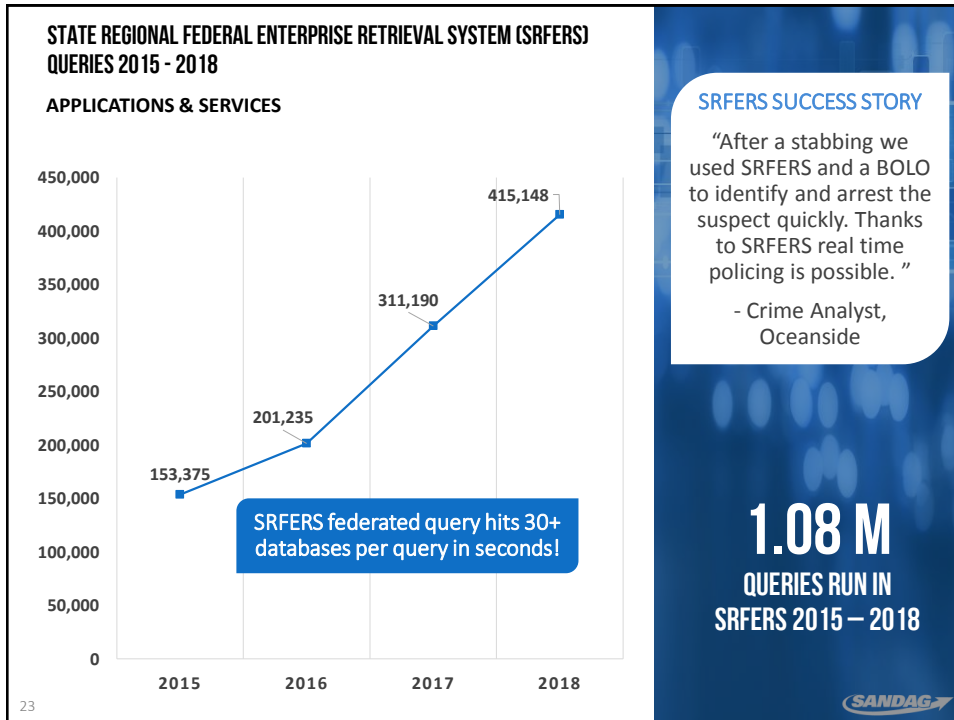
COGNOS REPORTING
2017 Queries/Reports: 5,679
2018 Queries/Reports: 5,752



OFFICER NOTIFICATION SYSTEM
2017 Records Added: 16,743
2018 Records Added: 22,151

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COGNOS REPORTING & UPGRADE

Police Incident and Statistical Reporting

1. Users created **5,752** reports
2. ARJIS completed **regional application upgrade** to improve speed connectivity
3. Trained **30+** Crime Analysts, Traffic Engineers and Records Managers
4. Initiated transition to **NIBRS** federal crime reporting standards



15,994
CUSTOM QUERIES & REPORTS
CREATED IN COGNOS
2015 – 2018

25



NATIONAL INCIDENT BASED REPORTING SYSTEM (NIBRS)

#1 AGENCY
IN CA FOR
NIBRS
TRANSITION

APPLICATIONS & SERVICES

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING (UCR) SUMMARY REPORTING SYSTEM (SRS)

- 12 MONTHLY REPORTS SENT TO STATE & FEDERAL GOVERNMENT
- 10 OFFENSE CLASSIFICATIONS (CRIME CATEGORIES)
- 1 CHARGE REPORTED PER INCIDENT (HIGHEST CHARGE ONLY)
- 6 DATA FIELDS OR PIECES OF INFORMATION SENT ON EACH CRIME (HIGHEST CHARGE ONLY)



NATIONAL INCIDENT BASED REPORTING SYSTEM (NIBRS)

- 1,000+ DATA TRANSACTIONS PER DAY TO FEDERAL GOV. (ONE FOR EACH CRIME CASE)
- 52 OFFENSE CLASSIFICATIONS (CRIME CATEGORIES)
- 10 CHARGES REPORTED PER INCIDENT (ALL NIBRS CHARGES)
- 58 DATA FIELDS OR PIECES OF INFORMATION SENT ON EACH CRIME (WEAPONS, RELATIONSHIPS, MOTIVES ETC.)

26



ARJIS BE ON THE LOOKOUT NOTICES IN 2018

APPLICATIONS & SERVICES

13 EMAIL DISTRIBUTION LISTS

For blasting out crime alerts, officer safety alerts and case inquiries throughout the San Diego region

610 more subscribers than 2017

18,413 SUBSCRIBERS

From law enforcement agencies across San Diego

532 more BOLOs distributed than in 2017

3,531 BOLO BULLETINS

Sent to subscribers



"I am 100% certain that my recent ARJIS BOLO played a huge role in quickly locating an abducted child and the related suspects. Once we released the BOLO to multiple agencies I had 6 different teams from across the County looking for her and this made all the difference!"

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— Investigator, Child Abduction Unit, San Diego District Attorney



ARJIS TOP MOBILE APPLICATIONS IN 2018

APPLICATIONS & SERVICES



SRFERS MOBILE

2017 Queries: 141,007
2018 Queries: 250,349



MOBILE FIELD INTERVIEW

2017 New FIs: 1,289
2018 New FIs: 10,497



COPLINK MOBILE

2017 Queries: 17,211
2018 Queries: 12,759



TACIDS

2017 Queries: 24,173
2018 Queries: 25,211

ARJIS MOBILE SUCCESS STORY

"Recently one of my officers was able to use his ARJIS Mobile to identify 2 people who had been driving erratically and then continued to abscond on foot. It turns out that both men were wanted for murder and robbery in the state of Washington. ARJIS Mobile phones play a huge part in our success as an agency!"

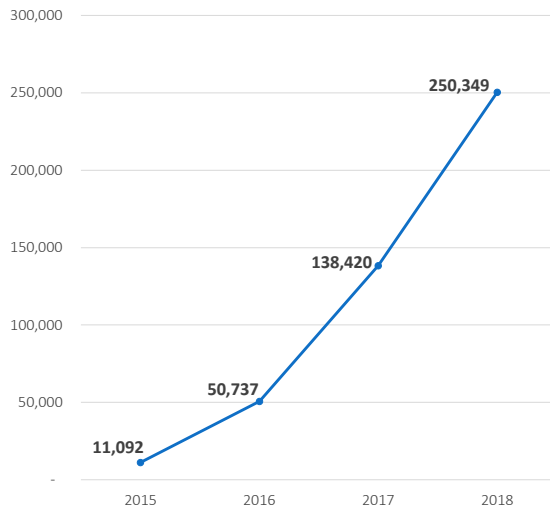
— Lieutenant, Escondido Police Department

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SRFERS MOBILE QUERIES 2015 - 2018

APPLICATIONS & SERVICES



SRFERS MOBILE SUCCESS STORY

"I recently used the SRFERS Mobile Fingerprint Scanner to identify a man with a felony arrest warrant for elder abuse. Without the fingerprint scanner and how user friendly SRFERS Mobile is this guy never would have been arrested."

- Patrol Officer, Oceanside

450,349
QUERIES RUN
IN SRFERS MOBILE
2015 - 2018



29

ARJIS TRAINING PROGRAM IN 2018

APPLICATIONS & SERVICES



"Thanks to my recent experience with ARJIS training I was able to analyze field interviews and booking photos to identify the suspect and getaway driver in a recent chain of vehicle thefts!"

- Patrol Officer, Chula Vista Police Department



ARJIS PUBLIC PORTAL & APPLICATIONS IN 2018

APPLICATIONS & SERVICES

The ARJIS Public Web Portal includes the Crimemapping and CrimeStats applications

TOTAL PAGE VIEWS : 173,895

AVERAGE PAGE VIEWS PER DAY: 476

CRIMESTATS QUERIES: 43,747

CRIMEMAPPING SUBSCRIBERS: 27,051



31



GRAFFITI TRACKER IN 2018

APPLICATIONS & SERVICES

Graffiti Tracker allows citizens, law enforcement agencies and municipal agencies to document, track and remove graffiti throughout the region.

TOTAL GRAFFITI PHOTO UPLOADS:
83,092 (20,948 MORE THAN IN 2017)

PHOTO UPLOAD SOURCES:
24 PARTICIPATING AGENCIES



32



"I begin each day by reviewing ARJIS BOLOs. These interagency communications are vital to information sharing efforts and to efficient crime fighting. Thank you for providing tools that make our jobs easier!"

- Investigator, Chula Vista Police Department

THANK YOU & QUESTIONS

For more information about this presentation please contact
Pam Scanlon, Director, Automated Regional Justice Information System (ARJIS)
webmaster@arjis.org

"I would like to thank ARJIS for help in identifying and arresting two suspects in a recent armed robbery! ARJIS tools allowed us to collaborate with our neighboring agency, San Diego Police Department, and the region to make this a success."

- Investigator, Chula Vista Police Department



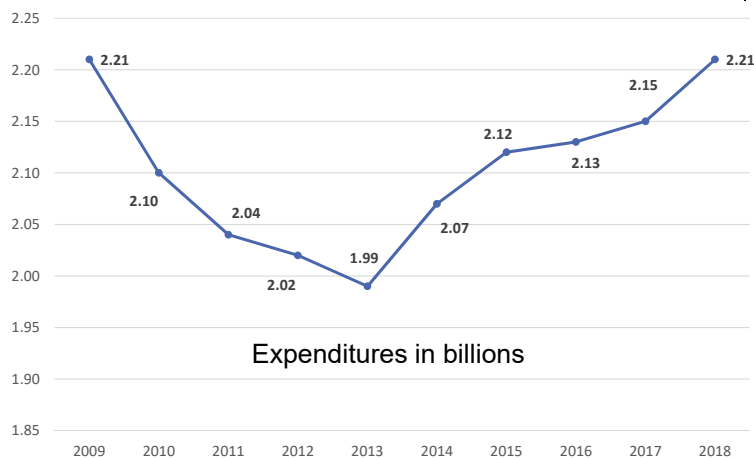


Public Safety Allocations in the San Diego Region

Expenditures and Staffing
for FY 2017-18

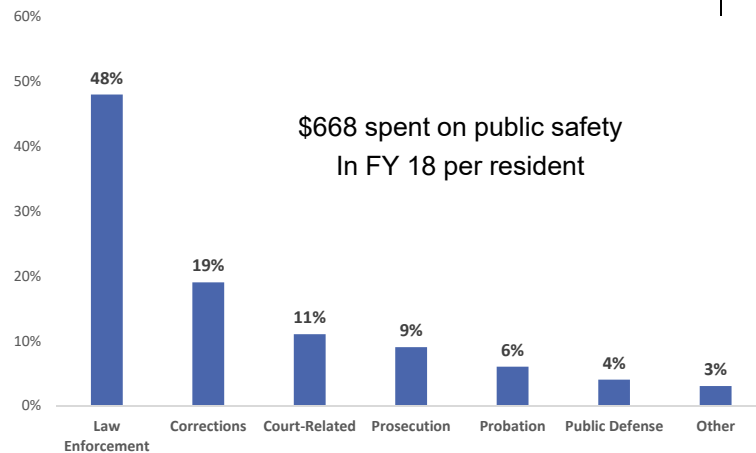
Sandy Keaton

Public safety spending in the region back to FY 09 levels in FY 18



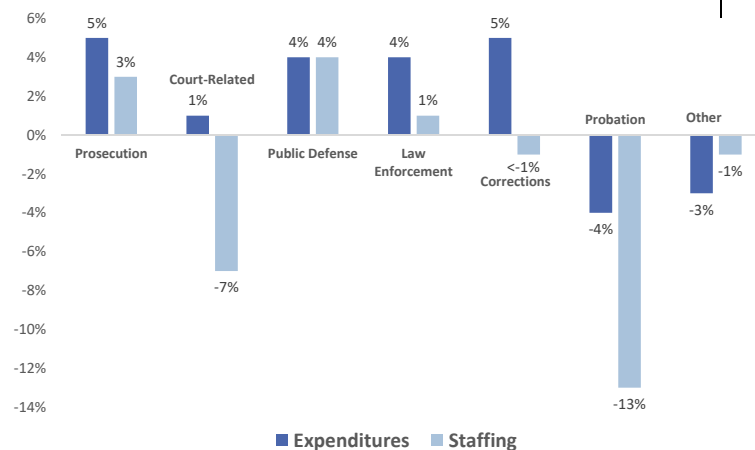
2

One in every two public safety dollars went to law enforcement regionally in FY 18



3

Variability in one-year changes in expenditures and staffing across categories



4

FY 18 Category expenditures and descriptions



- Prosecution
 - \$192.56 million
 - District Attorney and City Attorney
- Court-related services
 - \$252.86 million
 - Superior Court (not including judges salaries), Sheriff's Court Services, and Grand Jury
- Public Defense
 - \$79.20 million



5

FY 18 Category expenditures and descriptions

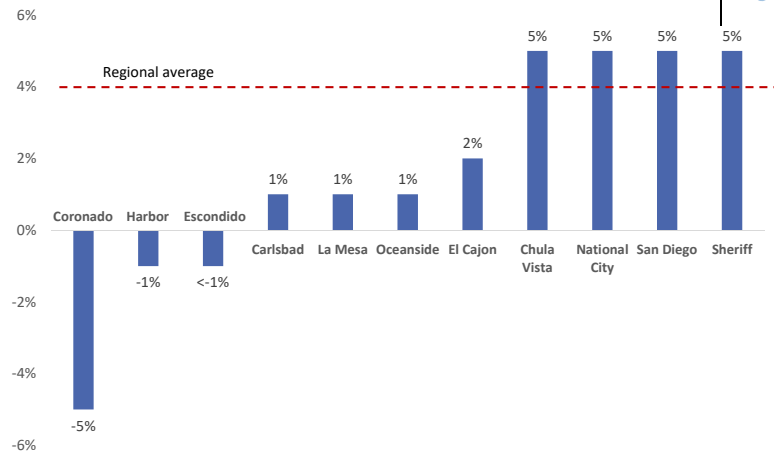


- Correctional facilities
 - \$422.76 million
 - Sheriff's adult detention facilities, juvenile facilities managed by Probation, and Chula Vista Jail
- Probation field services
 - \$138.63 million
- Other category
 - \$61.41 million
 - San Diego Public Safety Group, Child Support Services, Citizens' Law Enforcement Review Board, and Oceanside Harbor Police



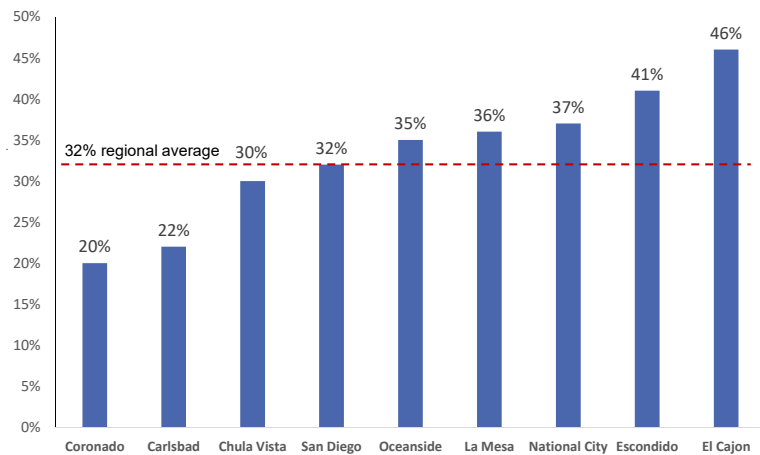
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Law enforcement expenditures up 4% regionally from FY 17 on average



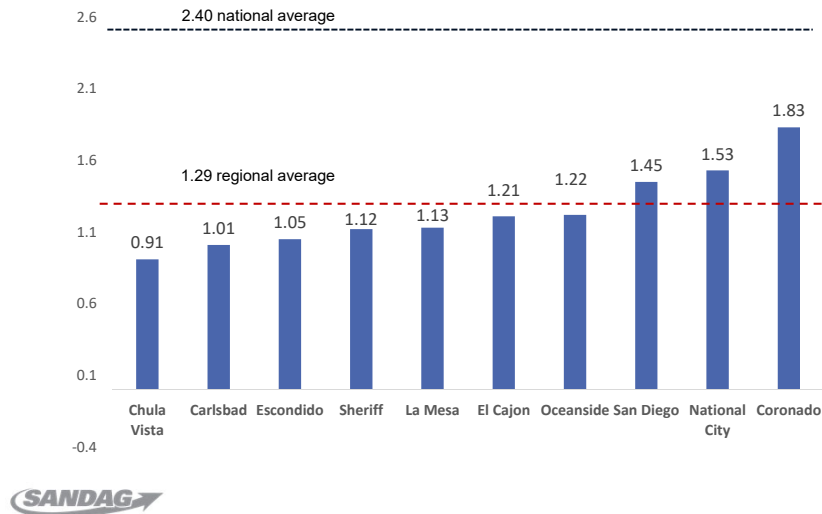
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32% of general funds allocated to law enforcement regionally



8

Rate of 1.29 sworn officers per 1,000 population below national average of 2.40



Public Safety Allocations in the San Diego Region

Expenditures and Staffing
for FY 2017-18

Sandy Keaton